

"If It Happens In New York
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1,000,000 TROOPS IN U. S. CAMPS WILL BE RUSHED TO FRANCE

SAY ROTHENBERG'S ALIBI IN COHEN MURDER FAILS; MARKED BULLETS EVIDENCE

Swann Asserts He Finds Suspect's Statements False and Contradictory.

TELL OF \$10,000 FUND.

Slain Gambler Said to Be Victim of Death Dealing System for "Squealer."

Assistant District Attorney James Smith, after working all night in checking up statements by "Big Morris" Rothenberg, alleged slayer of Harry Cohen, said this morning that he had disproved every point in Rothenberg's attempted alibi.

The District Attorney's office is now convinced that Cohen—gambler, thief and State's witness—was killed in strict accordance with the "Rosenthal system," the system that decrees death for the gambler who "squeals."

Rothenberg, it is alleged, was the agent of the "system," which had a \$10,000 fund for the protection of the gambling fraternity.

In a statement issued this afternoon after hours of examination District Attorney Swann said:

"Rothenberg denies everything, but we have found many of his statements to be false and contradictory. Until we found out by independent means he concealed from us his intimacy for Cohen, the fact that he was a frequent caller at the Cohen home and that during his long period of idleness he has been supported mostly by Cohen's money. He admits all these things.

SWANN SAYS HE TRACED MOVEMENTS OF ROTHENBERG.

"We have traced the movements of the defendant and Cohen from the time they left the gambling house together on the morning of the murder. We have learned that both men lost what money they had with them in the same game. And we have learned that the third man—the dark man—who left the gambling house with Cohen and the defendant was Joe Gallupo, a waiter in a restaurant at 48th Street and Seventh Avenue, the same restaurant where Rothenberg remained Sunday night and until 1 o'clock Monday morning with a certain woman, whom we are seeking. The woman's name is Yvonne. We don't know her last name. Gallupo is now in my office being questioned.

"It is pretty clearly shown that Cohen gave \$50 to his slayer just before he was shot. Rothenberg had no money when he was arrested, but apparently he had just spent some for new clothes."

Mr. Smith, who had not slept since early yesterday morning, when the murder of Cohen brought him from his bed, looked haggard this morning when he appeared before his chief, District Attorney Swann.

"Well," said Mr. Swann, "Rothenberg did it," Mr. Smith said.

The two men retired to the office where Rothenberg was still submitting to questions. The purpose was to confront him with the new facts.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

(Racing Entries and Results, Page 12.)

SAFEST SPRING TONIC.
Foster's Juice Medicine is guaranteed
free from alcohol or dangerous drugs—
all pure food. Build you up—Advt.

THREE N. Y. WOMEN KILLED IN SHELLING OF PARIS CHURCH



MRS. LUCY LANDON, SISTER OF
DAUGHTER OF MRS. HANCOCK
PHOTO BY EDWARD H. DAWSON

Niece of Levi P. Morton and
Her Two Daughters
Among Victims.

Mrs. Edward H. Landon of New York and her two daughters, Mrs. Ralph Speed and Miss Ruth Landon, were among the women killed in a Paris church during the Good Friday bombardment by a long range German gun. Mrs. Landon was a niece of Levi P. Morton, former Vice President of the United States and former Governor of New York.

Cables received in New York today announced the deaths. First dispatches listed Miss Ruth Landon merely as missing, but later identifications of the victims established her death.

The Landon family has been prominent socially in New York and Paris. They were all in the French capital doing war work and while there lived at No. 6 Rue Balzac.

Edward H. Landon, whose wife and two daughters were killed, is a retired New York attorney, who has been in Paris most of the time since the war started. His New York home is at No. 40 East 51st Street, and his brother, Henry H. Landon, also an attorney, lives at No. 19 East 51st Street.

Mrs. Speed, who before her marriage was Miss Lucy Landon, was the wife of Capt. Ralph Speed of the British Army Service Corps. Her mother was Miss Mary Grinnell, also a member of an old New York family. A brother of the elder Mrs. Landon, William Morton Grinnell, formerly was in the Government service in Washington and Paris and was for a time counsel for the French Government in Washington.

Edward H. Landon's sons, Harold Morton Landon and William G. Landon, are with the American expeditionary forces. Harold M. is a First Lieutenant of Infantry and William G. is in the Aviation Corps.

GERMAN OFFICER IS SEIZED WITH ORDERS FROM BERLIN TO WRECK BIG WAR PLANTS

Lieut. Fischer Told to Destroy Eddystone, Bethlehem and Dupont Works.

(Special to The Evening World.)

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—Arrested in Westover, Pa., where he was employed in a hotel as chef, Lieut. Leonard Ernest Fischer, thirty-three years old, formerly an officer of the German cavalry and a member of the German imperial intelligence department, is held by the Federal authorities here.

A code message found in his possession purporting to be from the German Government, instructed him to destroy the Eddystone powder plant, the Bethlehem Steel plant at South Bethlehem, the Du Pont de Nemours plant at Wilmington and a tannery at Westover.

The message found was not the original, according to the prisoner's admission. He said he had destroyed the original after making a copy of it. It is said Lieut. Fischer was in love with a New York City girl and this, in a way, brought about his capture. The name of the girl was not disclosed.

Fischer admitted he had served in all branches of the German Army and had been commissioned while in the Himmarsack Cavalry.

He was to start work at once, according to instructions, and was to be assisted by two other men who would be introduced to him "in the East."

2,000 AT FORD PLANT MADE MYSTERIOUSLY ILL

Government Agents Suspect Spy Activities Among Workers on War Contracts.

DETROIT, April 2.—Officials of the Ford Motor Company this afternoon confirmed a report that more than 200 men have been affected by a mysterious epidemic resembling grippe, which has been prevalent in the plant. It has been estimated that about 2,000 employees have been ill thus far.

Government agents and other investigators at the plant have been searching for evidence of an enemy plot.

The Ford Motor Company has been doing a large amount of Government work.

ALDERMEN PROVIDE JAIL TERM FOR FOOD WASTING

Ordinance Making It a Misdemeanor Is Passed by the Board.

The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance this afternoon making wilful waste of food a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50 or a sentence of ten days in jail, or both. In a communication on the subject which was read at the Board meeting Aldermanic President Alfred J. Smith says:

"Wilful waste at any time is sinful, as a time like this it is criminal."

"Placed throughout the city has been the slogan, 'Food will win the war. Save it.' Notwithstanding these appeals, there is undoubtedly a waste of foodstuffs going on at the present time which there is no excuse.

"The country cannot afford this waste, which, moreover, contributes to higher prices, to combat which every energy of the Government is being exerted."

WAR AGAINST BULGARIA AND TURKEY PROPOSED IN SENATE RESOLUTION

King Measure Recites Two Nations Are Enemies of U. S. as Germany's Allies.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A resolution proposing declaration of a state of war between the United States and Turkey and Bulgaria was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator King of Utah and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without debate.

The resolution recited that the two nations named are Germany's allies and therefore enemies of the United States.

CLEMENCEAU UNDER FIRE, BUT HE ESCAPES UNHURT

German Shell His Automobile Near Front Line and All Windows in the Car Are Broken.

PARIS, April 2.—Premier Clemenceau, while making his daily visit to the front yesterday, ventured so near the first line that his automobile was shelled vigorously by the German artillery. All the windows were broken, but Mr. Clemenceau was not hurt.

The Premier returned to Paris enthusiastic and full of confidence in the favorable issue of the present great battle.

BAKER GOES TO ROME AFTER VISITING FRONT

Secretary Is Guest at Embassy Wedding and Sees Cabinet Ministers.

ROME, April 2.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, was expected here today from the Italian front, accompanied by Ambassador Page.

Secretary Baker was in attend the wedding of Miss Augusta Oliver of Princeton to Hart Anderson, Secretary of the Embassy. Afterward the Secretary was to see Premier Orlando, Triumvir Minister Nitti and Gen. Zuppoli, Minister of War.

Ambassador Page will give an official dinner in honor of the Secretary, who will leave Rome tonight for Paris.

CARLISLE CASTLE SUNK WITH A WAR CARGO

BOSTON, April 2.—Sinking of an British steamer Carlisle Castle, was attributed by a German submarine while on a voyage from the coast to a foreign port, was reported in a dispatch here today.

The Carlisle Castle left New Bedford on Jan. 27 and was torpedoed on Feb. 19 in the English Channel. The ship carried a cargo of 1,175 tons of war material, including 1,000 tons of ammunition, 100 tons of explosives, 100 tons of foodstuffs, 100 tons of medical supplies, 100 tons of clothing, 100 tons of other war material.

The ship was under way when it was sunk and was carrying a full cargo.

The Carlisle Castle was a British ship, built in 1914 and registered at London. It was 4,000 tons.

GERMANS FAIL IN DRIVES TO REGAIN LOST GROUND

ALL U. S. TROOPS NOW IN CAMPS TO BE HURRIED TO EUROPE BY AID OF BRITISH TRANSPORTS

Double the Expected Number of U. S. Soldiers Will Be Sent Across Under Agreement to Merge Them With Allied Units.

THE United States now has 1,000,000 men in the various cantonments, who have had five months or more of training. They are ready to go into service immediately upon arrival under the new agreement with the Allies.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The announcement from London that American Army units are to be brigaded with British and French organizations was interpreted by army officers here to-day as indicating that the United States Government is ready to thrust aside all question of national pride in placing American man power at the immediate disposal of the Allies.

There was every indication that American troops now in training here are to be rushed across regardless of their proficiency.

The British statement carefully notes that the national aspect of Gen. Pershing's army is not to be impaired. The building up of that purely American war machine will proceed as rapidly as possible. To supplement that effort other American units will be fed to the front through the French and British lines to meet the present emergency.

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces," the British statement said, "are now being completed."

This was regarded here as an indication that the full extent of British troopship capacity is to be devoted to taking forward American units and insures, it is said, the early delivery in Europe of at least double the American man power that could otherwise have been forwarded in the same time.

It was noted that the statement pointed out that the American forces merged with the British and French are to be withdrawn when their training is completed and "Gen. Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American army." To many officers here the picture presented after active operations is one of French-American and British-American units of the French and British armies in which the individual soldiers will be so inter-mixed that it will be impossible to withdraw them without disintegrating the divisions or brigades.

Whatever efforts may be made to keep a purely American unit in a veteran division of one of the other armies, officers say, the exigencies of conflict and the problem of replacing losses will lead to the creation ultimately of composite battalions rather than of divisions, composed of French and American or British and American units. A complete merging of the men is as certain, it is believed, as is the complete merging of Regular Army, National Army and National Guard units in the American army.

U. S. TROOPS CLOG ROADS TO FRONT FOR THIRD DAY

Men in High Spirits Despite the Mud, Rain and Heavy Packs—Marching Tune on Mandolin.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (United Press), April 2.—The roads in this region are clogged for the third successive day with Americans on the way to the front. Men, guns and horses are moving in all directions. In some places there are double lines, with men and horses on one side of the road and miles of trucks hurrying in the same direction alongside.

The men are in the highest spirits despite the mud, the rain and the heavy packs. A private in one company, carrying a mandolin, periodically struck up a marching tune. This is typical of the spirit of the army.

The Germans are jumping on the Toul front, apparently expecting trouble. They turned on a heavy five-hour bombardment with shells of all calibers and quantities of gas last night and early this morning, sweeping roads, villages and trenches. The damage was trifling.

London and Paris Report Situation Favorable to Allies on Thirteenth Day of Drive—Battery Silenced, Men and Machine Guns Taken.

OFFICIAL reports on this, the thirteenth day of the battle in Picardy, continue favorable to the Allies.

The hardest fighting was between the Somme and the Aisne Rivers. Paris announces an advance by Franco-British forces between the Somme and Demuin, although the greater part of the front between the Somme and the Oise was relatively quiet.

London reports capture of prisoners and machine guns between the Aisne and Luce Rivers. This may be a part of the territory mentioned in the Paris report. According to London two German counter attacks in this region were broken up and a German battery was silenced. A large number of German dead were found on the field.

London also reports a local attack at Hebuterne, north of Albert, in which German prisoners and machine guns were taken and a counter attack repulsed. British troops made successful raids near Achille and Hollebeke in Belgium.

The London press gives high praise to President Wilson for the part he has played in bringing about a united control of the armies and to America's decision to let United States troops fight as units in the British and French armies in cases where they are not yet sufficiently trained to form independent divisions.

PARIS, April 2.—Following is the text of to-day's War Office report:

"The night was relatively calm on the front between the Oise and the Somme. The artillery fighting became rather heavy along some parts of the battlefield.

"Franco-British troops made some progress during the night between the Somme and Demuin.

"In the region of the Colonne French and at Ban-de-Sapt the French made two successful raids and took prisoners. At Chambray a German attack on small French posts was repulsed."

Arras and St. Pol have been under bombardment since Thursday, it was officially announced to-day. Several civilians have been killed.

Arras is less than three miles from the battle line, while St. Pol is twenty-one miles west and north of Arras, three miles beyond the furthest German advance at that point in 1914.

BRITISH REPULSE TWO ATTACKS; TAKE PRISONERS AND GUNS

Many German Dead Found on the Field After Battle Between the Luce and Aisne Rivers.

LONDON, April 2.—The statement issued to-day by the British War Office says:

"In the course of the fighting yesterday in the area between the Aisne and the Luce Rivers we captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns. A large number of German dead were found on the ground in this locality by us, and two counter-attacks attempted by the enemy later in the day were broken up with heavy loss by our artillery. A German battery in action in this area was successfully engaged at short range and silenced by our machine guns.

"A successful local enterprise carried out by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne resulted in the capture of 73 prisoners and three machine guns. Many Germans were killed in this operation also, and a hostile counter-attack during the afternoon was completely repulsed.

"On the remainder of the front successful raids, in which we secured